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institutions as phases of social evolution rather than as mechanically accomplished facts. They have sought to approach the subject from the combined viewpoint of the legalist and the sociologist and they have accomplished their task successfully. Part I is devoted to the necessity and importance of government as an instrument for the satisfaction of human needs; Part II, which includes a third of the volume, deals with the machinery of government, political parties, and elections; while Part III, which comprises considerably more than a third of the volume, takes up the discussion of governmental functions.

The plan of the volume is admirable. Many will doubtless differ as to the relative emphasis and proportion given to the various phases of the subject. It seems particularly unfortunate that the authors have ignored the modern demand for increased attention to the subject of state government, only nine pages being devoted to the machinery, and twenty-three pages to the functions, of state governments, as compared to twenty-six and forty-six pages devoted respectively to the machinery and the functions of the federal government. Local government, however, receives much fuller discussion.

The work is reasonably free from inaccuracies, although in some places the authors have been too loose and general in their statements. For instance, "due process of law" is said to include certain guaranties which the courts have held do not come within its provisions (p. 48).

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*Social Work in Hospitals.* By IDA M. CANNON, R.N., Head Worker,  
Social Service Department, Massachusetts General Hospital.  
New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913. Pp. xii+257.

This book is a clear and convincing statement of the usefulness of the recent attempts in over a hundred American hospitals to deal with the social conditions of patients as well as with the physical conditions with which these are interrelated. One of the encouraging tendencies of the present time is the gradual breaking-down of the narrow specialisms which formerly prevailed in law, medicine, and theology. The social implications of these professions are constantly becoming better understood. In the case of medicine, contact with the young science of psychology is bound to react upon the therapeutic agencies made use of, while contact with the still younger science of sociology is greatly increasing the efficacy of the treatment given. Indeed, as Miss Cannon

puts it, the hospital social service " . . . seeks to find the common ground of medicine and sociology and to relate most effectively the functions of the doctor and the social worker." In other words, it is an attempt on the part of the hospital to attack disease by going to the root of the trouble even when it is economic, occupational, domestic, social, or mental in its nature, instead of merely treating sick bodies as though they could be entirely detached from social situations. "The shattered limb which means to the surgeon a demand upon his skill may have social significance as a preventable industrial accident, attended by the tragedies of unemployment and family dependence." "The tired girl may not only need a week in the convalescent home; she may need to be taught how to sleep and to eat, to get proper amusement, or to bear a burden of sorrow."

Under the caption, "Medical-social Problems," the author discusses concisely the tuberculous, the convalescent, victims of chronic diseases, the unmarried mother, the syphilitic, the mentally unbalanced, the neurasthenic, the suicidal, the feeble-minded, the physically handicapped. In the later chapters of the book, in which the technique of social work in hospitals is taken up, it appears that persons with specifically social training are necessary if good work is to be done, and that social work should be an integral part of the hospital itself, receiving the intelligent and sympathetic co-operation of the staff and the nurses in order to secure the best results.

An interesting exhibit of forms and facsimiles printed as an appendix supplements the records of cases which serve as successful illustrations throughout the book.

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*They Who Knock at Our Gates: A Complete Gospel of Immigration.*

By MARY ANTIN. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. xi+143.

This stimulating little volume is essentially an appeal for an immigration policy which shall "accord with the loftiest interpretation of our duty as Americans." Historical detail and statistical analysis find no place in it; and, while it resembles the author's *Promised Land* in spirit and viewpoint, it lacks the autobiographical element. Three questions are selected as vital, and to each is devoted one of the three parts of the book: (1) "Have we the right to regulate immigration?" (2) "What is the nature of our present immigration?" (3) "Is immigration good